



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

exercises for the translation of English into Hebrew. It would likewise facilitate the acquisition of the language if, in future editions, the transitions from one topic to another were to be more sharply indicated to the eye than is done in the present one. Would it not, moreover, be of advantage so to arrange the material that the treatment of the noun and verb should be in a measure blended together instead of considered at such length almost independently of one another, as is the case in this, and most other, Hebrew grammars?

---

### *Rainfall in Palestine.*

THE following note on the above subject reached the Secretary too late to be added to the article by Rev. E. W. Rice, D.D., in the *Journal* for June:—

Since my article was prepared, I have received from Prof. George E. Post, of Beirut, meteorological tables showing the average rainfall at Beirut, for eleven and a half years, — June, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1885, — to be  $35\frac{66}{100}$  inches. The greatest yearly rainfall (1877) was  $51\frac{4}{100}$  inches, the least (1884) was  $30\frac{14}{100}$  inches.